

others might not be so ready to concede to you...
"The following letter will show very clearly, Mr. Clay's present attitude in relation to negro emancipation. Be it remembered that the writer of the letter is associated with Mr. Prentiss, the author of Henry Clay's life, in the editorship of the Louisville Journal; that the Journal is Mr. Clay's organ; and that the apparent object of the letter is to assure Col. Clark, the author of the foregoing paragraph, of Mr. Clay's fidelity to the slave-holding interest. We copy from the Selma Free Press, of July 21st.

LOUISVILLE, July 6, 1838.
Dear Sir—In your letter of the 30th of June, you ask "whether the late effort to amend the Constitution of Kentucky, so as gradually to abolish slavery in the State, was not supported by the friends of Mr. Van Buren and opposed by the friends of Mr. Clay." Of course you referred to the law passed by the late Legislature of Kentucky, to take the sense of the people as to the expediency of calling a Convention.

The Constitution of Kentucky provides, that the Legislature shall not "emancipate slaves without paying their owners, previous to such emancipation, a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated." For a long time, in this State, there have been efforts yearly made in the Legislature to take the Constitutional steps necessary for calling a Convention, and the friends of a Convention have generally supported the measure with the view of repealing that clause. The law of the late Legislature, in relation to a Convention, was supported by the Van Buren party in that body almost to a man. It was warmly opposed by most of the Whig members, and principally on account of the danger of agitating the question of slavery. If emancipation was the object of those who supported the law, they did not venture to name their designs.

It is well known here that Mr. Clay is warmly opposed to a Convention. While the Convention law was under discussion in the Legislature, letters were received from him, remonstrating against the passage of the law. The abolitionists and the abolition papers everywhere have taken ground for the Kentucky Convention, and they denounced Mr. Clay as its enemy, and as the enemy of abolition. The editor of the Philadelphia Freeman, John G. Whittier, until recently the warm and eloquent advocate of Mr. Clay, now vigorously opposes his election to the Presidency, on the ground of his opposition to the Kentucky Convention. I believe that the abolition papers, without exception, oppose his election.

Very truly yours,
GEO. W. WEISSENGER.
To Mr. J. B. Clark, Cahawa, Al.
Here is express and decided testimony, that Mr. Clay, the great champion of emancipation, who once "heeded not his popularity," in his strong advocacy of a Convention, is now so hostile to this measure, that he has even written letters, the contents of which are under discussion in the Legislature, remonstrating against its passage.

ABOLITION IN THE SOUTH.—The last number of the Selma Free Press, Alabama, is largely devoted to the discussion of the presidential question. The question there seems to turn chiefly on Abolition. A recent Van Buren meeting had been held in Dallas County, at which the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That we clearly are in the signs of the times, that Henry Clay is to be the Candidate of the Federal Union, Whigs, Bankers, and Abolitionists; and that we as Southern, and true friends of the South and West, cannot give our support to this Representative of the famous American Party System—to this fed Attorney of the United States Bank—no this temporary politician, who suffers himself to be led in action, if not in principle, by those who are equally opposed to Harrison or Webster."

Then comes an address to the voters of Dallas County, by a Committee appointed at a meeting subsequently held of the Whig citizens of said county. They declare, that they "would watch with jealousy the Abolitionists of the North, and oppose at the outset, every attempt to invade our rights of property;" that they do not intend to present to designate any one as a proper candidate for the Presidency, but they hold that the South should be careful to select a President whose views in relation to slavery are "perfectly unexceptionable." "By that rule," they affirm, "they shall act and be governed." These views, to be perfectly unexceptionable, must be of course, a disbelief in the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and Territories, and the Slave-trade; a belief in the propriety of favoring the extension of slavery; and an opposition to all schemes for the present or prospective abolition of slavery. The committee, evidently favor the claims of Henry Clay, though they do not designate him. To meet the foregoing resolution of the Van Buren meeting, they say—

"We are not pledged to support Mr. Henry Clay for the Presidency and certainly shall not do so, if he is either a non-charger, Mr. C. directly with being an Abolitionist himself, but with being leagued with them in action. In other words some of his political friends are Abolitionists. Now if these gentlemen will look among the political friends of Mr. Van Buren, their favorite candidate, they will find that they are leagued with them in action, and that they are the main hope and expectation of these fanatics. And if they ever do succeed, it will be under the reign of just such a President, without firmness of purpose or vigor of action, whose character is to temporize with what is wrong, not boldly to oppose it. Under such a Chief Magistrate we must expect the Abolitionists to increase, as they have already increased under his administration, and to become formidable, until we may indeed fear the events so much dreaded in the Abolitionists' will come from Kentucky, or be headed by a Virginian."

Let us ask one question of Abolitionists:—Can the friends of freedom give their suffrages to a man, whose views on the subject of slavery are thought to be unexceptionable by the advocates of eternal slavery?

"ANTI-SLAVERY.—The proceedings of an 'Anti-Society' that is about forming in Gratiot, Tp. have come to hand, with a request that we and the Philanthropist published at Cincinnati, give them a place in our respective papers with, and advocates; the Philanthropist dabbles with, and advocates; but one that we have long since came to the conclusion not to interfere with, for the reason that we honestly and candidly view the agitation of the subject by the citizens of non-slave-holding States as uncalculated and calculated, if persevered in, to do injury to kind and friendly feeling which pervades the breasts of the People of the Northern and Southern States. If the Slave-holding States were admitted into this Union with the stain of slavery on their shoulders, through the wisdom of our Forefathers, would it be prudent and just for the citizens of the free States to abolish it? We are no friend of Slavery, but cannot see the propriety of kicking up a fuss with our Southern neighbors about it. Ours is the course pursued by the 'Quill-driving' portion of the craft, and we are perfectly resigned to follow in their 'footsteps' in this particular point, believing it to be for the welfare of the nation."

We cut the foregoing (we think) from the Eaton Register, a paper published in this State. The extract is rather foolish, too much so, perhaps, to be worth a single comment. But it may serve to show the shameful ignorance that still prevails in Ohio, with regard to the question of slavery. For seven years now, has this question been urged on the attention of the American People. It constitutes a rallying point in the politics of the South. Its agitation has given birth to fifteen hundred societies, pledged to the principle of Immediate Abolition. Under some form or another, it has been brought before every Legislative body in the free States; giving rise to animated debates and numerous reports. It is employing at this time, some of the best minds in the Union; and there are perhaps from fifteen to twenty papers devoted almost exclusively to the discussion of it in its full length and breadth. Lately, too, it has made the subject of a singular and singularly interesting correspondence, between the Corresponding Secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society and Mr. Elmore of South Carolina, whom Mr. Adams very happily designates, as the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Southern Conventicle. But, notwithstanding all this; notwithstanding the great light, which we must suppose, has been elicited by all this agitation, investigation and discussion, here is an editor, bound by his station to be correctly informed respecting all important movements, and to furnish his readers with such information, talking about the Slave-holding States being admitted into the Union by our Forefathers, and whether it "would be prudent and just for the citizens of the free States to abolish" slavery!! Truly here is wisdom, here is sagacity, here is correct knowledge!

We have just one suggestion to make to this editor, who seems to have taken lessons in the art of gagging from our celebrated gag-Congress; and that is, that it might not altogether be time wasted, if he would condescend, whenever he can release himself from the more important toil of recording accidents and discussing the merits of his favorite candidates, to devote a few moments in improving his knowledge of a cause, which employs the energies and engages the affections of such men as Lord Brougham, Dr. Channing and John Q. Adams. Perhaps we are presumptuous; peradventure the Register is too wise to need the teachings of such men.

City Police.
Before S. W. Davies Mayor.

July 28.
Delilah Fields, a colored female, residing in Woodward, between Main and Sycamore streets, was brought up on the complaint of H. Handy, Tax-gatherer, for the best but unthankful duty. She was fined \$2 and costs. Mr. H. has been for some time employed in this business, he complains that his principal disagreements, originate with the colored population.—Daily News.

Our fathers went to war with Great Britain, because they would not concede the principle of taxation without representation. This it was that gave rise to the "disagreements" between Britain and America. Human nature is the same, the world over. Colored people feel the same kind of repugnance to being taxed without being represented, that our fathers felt; still we presume Mr. Handy does not find quite so much difficulty in performing his duty, as did the tax-gatherers of the Crown in '76.

There is still another circumstance, which may throw some light on the source of the disagreement Mr. H. complains of. Colored people have been hitherto taxed for school-purposes, but studiously excluded from all the public school-benefits. They have been compelled to pay their money to aid in educating white children, but not one cent have they ever received from the public treasury to assist them in educating their own children. Such was the fact a few months ago. Sometime last fall, we published two or three of several receipts we had on our table, given to colored men, acknowledging payment for road, jail, SCHOOL and other taxes. We called the attention of our Legislators at that time, to the meanness and iniquity of such a course of conduct, towards our colored population. During the session of the General Assembly, the subject was called up for consideration, and on motion of Thomas Richmond, in the House, certain resolutions were passed, instructing the auditors of the several counties in the State, to ascertain how much money, for school purposes, had been collected from colored persons annually since March 10th, 1831, cast the interest on the whole sum, and report the entire amount of principal and interest to the Auditor of State, on or before the first day of December next; so that the same may be submitted to the Legislature, and such action had thereupon as "may appear just and proper."

We doubt whether the proper officers in this city are aware of these resolutions. The strong probability is, that the usual course has been pursued, colored people being called on to pay school-taxes, for the support of education among white people. Is it any wonder, therefore, that the tax-gatherer should find it a peculiarly unthankful duty to collect taxes from a people, so scandalously treated? We hope Mr. Handy will think of these things the next time before he indulges public complaints about his disagreements with colored people.

INCENDIARIES IN VIRGINIA.—The Ohio and Kentucky Journal says, that "the original draft of

the Declaration of Independence, in the handwriting of Mr. Jefferson, was read on the 4th of July in Charlottesville, Virginia." Was it indeed?—Why, the incendiaries! In the original copy of that document, is the following paragraph, to be read next before the third section from the end.—It is understood that it was omitted in the Declaration as it now stands, out of regard to the sensibilities of the slave-holding patriarchs.

"He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty, in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, capturing and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of a Christian king of Britain. Determined to keep an open market where men should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain that execrable commerce. And that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished die, he is now exciting those very people to rise against us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people upon whom he has obtruded them, thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another."

THE FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN Anti-Slavery Society, together with the minutes of the meetings of the Society, makes a pamphlet of 152 pages. The report itself is peculiarly interesting, containing a vast amount of important information. The following is a list of its topics:—New Societies, Publications, Agents, Improvement of Colored People, Petitions to Congress and State Legislatures, Appointment of Secretaries, Testimonies of Religious Bodies, Methodist Episcopal Church, Presbyterian Church, Political Changes, Vermont Resolutions, Gag Resolution in Congress, Resolutions of Calhoun and Morris, Vote on the Liberty of the Press, Annexation of Texas, Mississippi Resolutions, Senator Preston's Threat and Testimony, Charleston Mercury, Slave Trade in Texas, Negotiation for the purchase of Texas, Efforts of Mr. Benton, Houston's Conspiracy, Movements of General Gaines, Mexican Envoy Extraordinary, Messages of President Jackson, Attitude of President Van Buren, Resolutions of Ohio and Massachusetts, Judicial Decision, Letter of Mr. Bullock, Colored Suffrage in Pennsylvania, Mobocracy, Anti-Republican Doctrine Examined, Course of Mr. Lovejoy in Missouri, Persecution at Alton, Colonization and Anti-Slavery meetings, Meeting of the 2d and 3d of November, Murder of Lovejoy, Trial of the Defendants of the Press, Plan of the Society, Considerations showing the probability of Success, Testimony of State Conventions, Exclusion of Foreign Colored Seamen, British Emancipation, Prospects of the Haytian, Measures recommended, List of Societies.

EFFECT ON POPULATION.—The Flemingsburg Kentuckian says, that Fayette County, Ky. in 1790, "contained a white population of 14,626, whilst the blacks amounted to only 3184. In 1830, when the last census was taken, the white population had decreased to 13,728, whilst the blacks had increased to 11,446—doubling their population in every twelve years! These are facts that should be pondered upon by every patriot."

THE CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR, is a Baptist weekly paper, recently established at Worcester, Mass. It is one of the best religious journals we know, and its editor, C. P. Grosvenor, withal is a fearless, whole-souled abolitionist: at least so we should infer from the decidedly anti-slavery character of his paper. Noticing the report of our last anniversary, a copy of which we sent him, he says—

"The noble and flourishing state of Ohio is fast coming up, in her youthful vigor, to this great moral enterprise. She will not leave her part of the mighty work to be done in the decrepitude of a sinful old age, when with increased burdens, with bad habits made rigid by time, and with diminished energy, the labor might be long and difficult, and the hope of accomplishing it proportionably less. The tree of liberty generally thrives best in a newly broken soil; though recent facts evince the possibility of renewing its growth in an old soil, when 'radical' truth enters the field and lays its 'axe at the root' of those old usurpers of the ground which, through neglect, have grown high, even to the overtopping of the tree of the golden fruit."

VERY DELICATE.—The monopoly-hating, loco-foco, equal rights-editor of the Ohio and Kentucky Journal is a great hater of abolitionists. In a recent editorial he thus speaks,—

"Others are most fervent in their admonitions against the annexation of Texas, as opening a great slave-market to the exhausted southern states that can do little else than breed slaves for exportation. It is by slave breeding, and slave selling, says Dr. Channing in his letter to Mr. Clay, that these states subsist. What a sentiment to come from the pen of an American divine, and to be addressed to an American statesman, now a prominent candidate for the Presidency!"

This man's extreme delicacy is about as sincere as his democracy. How indelicate, how revolting, for a divine to tell truth to a statesman! Will the Journal pretend to say that Dr. Channing does not speak truth? What thinks he of these two extracts!

From Professor Dew's Work.
"Virginia is in fact a NEGRO RAISING STATE for other states. She produces enough for her own supply, and 6000 for sale. The six thousand slaves, which Virginia annually sends to the South, are a source of wealth to Virginia."

D. Green's Reg. vol. 2, p. 791.
"Perhaps one of the greatest blessings (if we could reconcile our consciences) which could be conferred on the southern portion of the Union, would arise from the total abolition of the African slave trade, and the opening of the West India and South American markets to our slaves."—Jb. p.

What saith our delicate gentleman? Does he relish the fact better than the sentiment!

"SOME THOUGHTS ON DOMESTIC SLAVERY, in a Letter, to ———, Esq. of Baltimore."—Such is the title of a new book in defence of slaveholders, just published in Baltimore. It has been forwarded to us by a friend in that place, with a request that we would notice it. We intend to notice it, as it deserves, in our next.

Meantime, as an introduction to a characteristic advertisement, we take the following extract from a passage where the author is speaking of the African slave-trade. He says,—In the consideration of this part of the subject, we may find an antidote against that hasty sort of philanthropy, which, viewing things only according to outward appear-

ance, is inflamed into a zeal without knowledge; which leads many to deplore the condition of a people who are certainly the gainers by their captivity; who enjoy in their present state more comfort than their ancestors ever conceived of; who are in a situation whereby they may gain a knowledge of many useful arts, and receive in some degree, the elements of true religious faith."

The author has not told us how they are instructed in the useful arts and the elements of the true religion. Perhaps the following advertisement may throw some light upon the matter.

From the Baltimore Democratic Herald, July 24, 1838.

CASH FOR NEGROES.
Tax subscriber has built a large and extensive establishment and private jail, for the keeping of SLAVES, in Pratt st., one door from Howard st., opposite the Circus or Repository.

The building having been erected under his own inspection, without regard to price, planned and arranged upon the most approved principle, with an eye to comfort and convenience, not surpassed by any establishment of the kind in the United States, is now ready to receive SLAVES. The male and female apartments are completely separate—the rooms for both are large, light and airy, and all above ground, with a fine large yard for exercise, with pure delightful water within doors. In erecting and planning this edifice the subscriber had an eye to the health and cleanliness of the slaves, as well as the many other necessary conveniences. Having a wish to accommodate my southern friends and others in the trade, I am determined to keep them on the lowest possible terms, at twenty-five cents per head a day, and furnish them with plenty of good and wholesome provisions. Such security and confidence I have in my building, that I hold myself bound to make good all jail breaking, or escapes from my establishment. I also will receive, ship, or forward to any place at the request of the owner, and give it my personal attention.

N. B. Cash and the highest prices will at all times be given for likely slaves of both sexes, with good and sufficient titles. Persons having such property to dispose of, would do well to see me before they sell, as I am always purchasing for the New-Orleans market. I, or my agent can at all times be found at my office, in the basement story of my new building.

HOPE H. SLATTER.

Of course so useful an institution must have its chaplain and schoolmaster: otherwise how could we expect the slaves to arrive at a knowledge of those useful arts, necessary in a New Orleans market?

INDIANA CONVENTION.

The following names in favor of calling a State Convention in Indiana have been forwarded to us from Vernon. One of them, Eben Thomas, is a soldier of the Revolution: he is now 82 years of age, but the fires of liberty still glow around a heart, which, when beating with the pulses of young life, was ready to pour out its best blood in defence of human rights.

Jared Vancleave, John Bowen, John Haden, James N. Waggoner, James Hicklin, Lewis Parther, William Trew, Hugh Gordon, John B. Kirby, Wm. H. Stephenson, John L. Hicklin, Esq., Wm. A. Bullock, Esq., T. W. Todd, Esq., James A. Henderson, Henry Hughes, John G. Rogers, Elisha Brady, Dr. Wm. Holderness, R. B. Mitchell, Esq., Wm. H. Breeden, Eben Thomas, Lewis Hicklin, Isaac Brink.

CONVENTION QUESTION IN KENTUCKY.—They have been discussing this question in many parts of Kentucky with great animation. One or two numbers since, we published an extract from an appeal in behalf of a Convention on anti-slavery grounds, written by a Farmer, and circulated in several of the Kentucky prints. Colonization in Africa was stoutly defended by the writer, but it seems that his views do not meet with universal approbation. In the last number of the Flemingsburg Kentuckian, a peculiarly independent paper, a correspondent, who signs himself "Reformer," repudiates with much warmth the idea of African Colonization. As the Kentuckians seem disposed to take hold of the slavery question, and as their discussions respecting it are marked by that frankness and boldness, so characteristic of their way of doing things, we think our readers will be pleased to see an extract from the communication of "Reformer." We commend his reasons against African Colonization to the special attention of the Colonization Herald.

"When we compare the heats of Africa with those of America, we shall find that they bear no proportion to each other; for in Africa the wide tract of country that lies under the line is very extensive, and the soil sandy. The reflection of the sun, therefore, from so large a surface of earth, is almost intolerable; and the face of the country is so fully peopled, that the natives are obliged to endure their situation without the power of migration. Being thus tied down, as it were, to endure the deteriorating influence of their inhospitable climate, their complexion takes the darkest hue, while their bodily powers become relaxed, and their mental powers degenerate almost to a level with that of the brutes. Incapable of any mental exertion, they are therefore generally found to be stupid and indolent; and the Arabians themselves, many colonies of whom migrated southward, into the most inland parts of Africa, seem to have degenerated from their ancestors—and forgetting their ancient learning with their beauty, have become a race scarce any way distinguishable from the original natives; and the Portuguese, who, about two centuries since, settled along this coast, have also become almost as black, indolent, and as barbarous as the natives themselves.

Now I ask every philanthropist whether it would not be an act of great misanthropy, to send Americans to a country, the deteriorating influence of which soon degenerates the mental powers of men down to a level almost with that of the brutes! Is this the great act of benevolence that our slaveholders are wanting to bestow upon a people whom they have held in bondage for 200 years? Has this unfortunate portion of God's creation who have served them from generation to generation, become so obnoxious to them, that they wish to colonize them in a country where they will be more miserable in a state of freedom than they have ever been in a state of cruel bondage? It certainly would be more humane for our slaveholders to dispose of their surplus slaves in the manner the Legislature disposed of the surplus bank notes—commit them to the flames, rather than send them to a country whose deteriorating influence in the course of a century, would degenerate even a Henry Clay, into a stupid, indolent, African negro. I cannot, therefore, join in raising funds to send native Americans to Africa—this would be more inhumane and tyrannical than it would be to kidnap an African and bring him to Kentucky, a land flowing with milk and honey, and blessed with a salubrious location on the globe.

"But I would throw in my mite to raise funds to colonize them in the far West. There I would nourish and educate them as a colony for a certain period. I would then receive them into the Union, or form some covenant alliance with them that would secure their allegiance against the intrigues

of foreign powers. I would educate 2 or 300 of their brightest youths in all the arts and sciences; establish schools all over the colony. In short, I would do every thing to promote their ease and prosperity that humanity dictated, and the magnanimous spirit of a great nation would be proud of doing, in order to make some retribution for the great services they and their ancestors had rendered unto us for 200 years."

COURTING POPULAR FAVOR.—A writer in the Cincinnati Journal seems to be in an agony, lest the New School party in the Presbyterian church should be set down as abolitionists. In the number of that paper for July 25th, he says that "efforts have been made to prejudice the public mind by charging the Convention with holding the sentiments of modern abolitionists." He thinks it is "wickedness" to attempt thus "to throw opprobrium on any class of christians, by giving them an unpopular name." Poor man! what a bug-bear to him is unpopularity! He is magnanimous too; for when "called to give an expression of his views, he could not shrink from doing so, and stating the truth, because abolitionists voted with him."—Truly his moral courage was admirable!

In the last Journal he is out again; he does not seem satisfied with his former propitiatory offering to public opinion. He now undertakes to show how the Constitutional Assembly will stand,—I think they will occupy the ground on which our church stood since the adoption of the resolution of 1818, and on which the Convention placed themselves. Ah! is it so? Why, by the Abolition act of 1818, the General Assembly became the patron of the Colonization Society; and the act contains expressions of hostility to immediate and universal emancipation. Is this the ground that the New School church is to occupy? Does "Q." give utterance to the opinion of the body with which he is connected?

"Q." concludes by assuring the readers of the Journal that it, ("the Constitutional Assembly,") has not ranked, and he hopes, "never will rank itself with the Abolition Society."

Need we say that we have noticed all this, simply to declare our contempt for these miserable peace-offerings to "public sentiment"—these petty tricks to secure "popularity"?

Will "Q." or any other of his new school brethren, tell us what doctrines respecting slavery, different from those held by abolitionists, they would have the church to entertain? And let us here say to him and all others, that abolitionists are by no means eager to claim any as their confederates against slavery, who are afraid of a name. A man who would oppose slavery successfully, must be made of sterner stuff than to tremble abjectly under the fear of unpopularity. We trust that our friend Chester, when he returns, will strengthen the feeble knees of some of his correspondents.

QUESTIONING CANDIDATES.

The Abolitionists of Pennsylvania seem resolved to carry out their principles. They have been questioning Governor Ritner, so that they may know how to vote intelligently. The following is the Governor's reply. We may remark, that a letter of similar import addressed to David R. Porter, remains as yet unanswered.

HARRISBURG, April 5, 1838.

Sir.—The letter which you, as Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Western Division of the Anti-Slavery Society of Pennsylvania, addressed to me on the 9th ult. was received on the 3d inst. By direction of the Committee you ask me the following questions:

"1. Is the existence of Slavery and the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, in conformity to the principles of justice and humanity, and accordant with the genius and theory of our republican institutions?"
"2. Does Congress possess the constitutional power to abolish Slavery and the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia?"
"3. Is it expedient that Congress should exercise this right, and abolish Slavery and the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia?"
"4. Are you in favor of an extension of the right of jury trial to all cases involving the question of personal liberty?"
"5. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to the United States?"

To the three first inquiries, I reply by referring you to my Annual Message to the Legislature at the commencement of the session of 1836-7, and by stating that none of the opinions therein expressed have been changed.

To the fourth question my reply is, that I am in favor of extending the right of jury trial to all cases involving the question of personal liberty, with the single restriction, that in cases of fugitives from labor in other states, who are admitted to be slaves, it should not be granted. This exception I believe to be due to the sister states in which domestic slavery constitutionally exists, and in which, however we may deplore it as a misfortune, we are bound to respect it as a constitutional institution. This exception is also inevitable from the nature of the issue involved. The question being simply one of slavery, or no slavery, of course whenever the fact is admitted, not only is there no need of further investigation, but it would be vexatious to the claimant to interpose the delay of a jury trial.

On the other hand, in all cases in which a reasonable doubt of the fact of slavery is raised by affidavit, I would be decidedly in favor of having the doubt determined by a jury. Among us, every man accused of crime, however vile he may be, is presumed to be innocent, until convicted by a jury. Shall we be less cautious in the proceedings which are to consign a fellow-creature to servitude for life, than in those which will perhaps only send him to idleness for a month to the county jail?

In reply to the 5th question—I am opposed to the admission, by any means at any time, of Texas, into this Union. The annexed copy of a communication sent to the Legislature on the eleventh day of January last (1838), will make known my official opinion on this subject.

I am, sir, your fellow-citizen,

JOSEPH RITNER.

Atty. &c., Pittsburg, Pa.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen—In accordance with the request of the Governor and Legislature of the state of Rhode Island, I have the honor to transmit for your consideration, the accompanying resolutions adopted by the Legislature of that State, relative to the admission of Texas into the Union.

Permit me to say, that while we, as citizens of a non-slaveholding state, should studiously disavow the intention and avoid the appearance of intermeddling with the institution of slavery in such states of the Union as labor under the misfortune of its existence; yet that a moral obligation rests upon us to oppose, by every constitutional means, the spread of the evil in this Union. The other dangerous consequences to be expected from the annexation of Texas, set forth in the Rhode Island

resolutions, are certainly great and alarming, but this is the most serious of all! The present is a most proper juncture for legislative and other expressions of opinion on the subject.

The project, if seriously countenanced at all in this state, has been either generally concealed or disavowed by all parties. The public mind is therefore open to sound reasoning and prepared for right action on the subject.

In addition to the claims upon your attention, which the matter possesses, as coming from the Legislature of a sister state, its own grave import, and the suitability of the present time for action, seem to demand an expression of the opinion of the citizens of this state upon it, through your their representatives.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Jan. 11, 1838.

THOMAS J. BUCHANAN is announced by the Ohio Sun as a candidate for re-election to the House of Representatives of this State, from the county of Clermont. This is the man that declared last Feb. 8th, in the House, "that negroes had no more right to petition the legislature than dogs."

OUTRAGE—KIDNAPPING.

"We are informed by his Honor the Mayor, that on Thursday last, a black boy named Burgess was kidnapped under the following circumstances: In company with some boys he went to Mill Creek to bathe. While there a tall genteel person, with black whiskers, came along and offered the boy money to accompany him a short distance below to bathe. He has not been heard from since. There is but little doubt that he has been hurried off towards the South. His father we understand started yesterday for Louisville, in hopes of overtaking the villains.

"The Mayor yesterday issued a proclamation, offering a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension of the offender."—Cin. Gaz.

"The boy is about 'ten years old, quite dark-colored, and intelligent."

Our printer made such bungling work of an extract in our last number, quoted by Mr. Blanchard, from a speech of Mr. Webster, that we think it but right to republish it correctly.

"We are not to wait till great public mischiefs come, till the Government is overthrown; or liberty itself put in extreme jeopardy. We should not be worthy sons of our fathers, were we so to regard great questions affecting the general freedom. Those fathers accomplished the revolution on a strict question of principle.—They went to war against a preamble. They fought seven years against a declaration. They poured out their treasures and blood like water, in a contest in opposition to an assertion, which those less sagacious, and not so well schooled in the principles of liberty, would have regarded as barren phraseology, or a mere parade of words. They saw in the claim of the British Parliament, a seminal principle of mischief, the germ of unjust power; they detected it, dragged it forth from underneath its plausible disguises, struck at it; nor did it elude either their steady eye, or their well directed blow, till they had extirpated and destroyed it to the last fibre. On this question of principle, while actual suffering was afar off, they raised their flag against a power, to which, for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation, Rome in the height of her glory, is not to be compared—a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning-drum beat, following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth daily with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."—Speech of Daniel Webster.

Further Progress of Emancipation.

Some of our commercial papers have ventured to give the following items of news; but, of course, without the least indication of any interest in the matter, or intimation that it concerns us at all. Cause, why? It is another peaceful triumph of the naughty abolitionists. That's all.—Emantr.

From the Hartford Courant.

By the brig Alexander, from Demerara, we have received Georgetown papers to the 24th of June inclusive. A motion for the abolition of the Negro Apprenticeship, in British Guiana, was made by Michael M'Turk, Esq., in open session of the Court of Policy, on the 20th ult, and was exciting much attention.

The Guiana Chronicle two days after, stated, that notwithstanding the short period which had elapsed since Mr. M.T. had brought the subject before the Court, the Proprietors and Representatives of upwards of 50,000 Apprenticed Laborers out of the 80,000 in the Colony, had already expressed their approval of the measure contemplated.

On the 18th June, the French steamer of war, Le Courrier, arrived at Georgetown, having on board Commissioners from Cayenne, who had been delegated by the Colonial Council of that settlement to visit Berbice and Demerara, to inquire into the working and probable results of the Apprenticeship system.

Our Receipts will be inserted next week.

NOTICES.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. E. P. LOVEJOY, by Joseph O. and Owen P. Lovejoy, with an Introduction, by HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Per copy, \$1.00.

NARRATIVE OF JAMES WILLIAMS, An authentic and vivid description of American Slavery. Every Slave-Society should purchase a quantity for gratuitous distribution. It is cheap—in a convenient form for circulation, and has already done GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE REPORT OF THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE OHIO ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, held in Granville, Licking Co. O., on the 30th and 31st of May, 1838, just published and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, Cincinnati. Single copy, 10 cents.

PORTRAITS OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON, and WM. WILBERFORCE—per copy 100.

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CINCINNATI PRICE CURRENT.

Flour	\$5 25	50 per bush.
Wheat	80 c	per bush.
Corn	40 c	" "
Oats	31	37 c. "
Hay	\$10	12 per ton.
Hops	12	15 c. per lb.
Coffee, Rio	13 1/2	to 14 1/2 per lb.
" Havana	12 1/2	to 15 per lb.
Tea, G. P.	80	to 85 "
" Imp.	80	to 85 "
" Y. H.	80	to 85 "
Sugar, N. O. lhd.	9	to 9 1/2 " per lb.
" Loaf	10 1/2	to 12 "
" 37	10	to 12 "
Candles, sp.	12	to 13 "
" nd.	10 1/2	to 11 1/2 "
Butter	12	to 15 "
Cheese	9	to 10 "
Rice	nons	" "
Salt	62 1/2	to 63 1/2 per bush.
Coal	12 1/2	to 14 "
PORK, Mess.	\$20	to 21 "
Bacon	6	1/2 to 7 "
Hog round	8	to 10 "
Hams	9	to 9 1/2 "
Lard	9	to 10 per lb.
RAILS.	0 c.	to 10 per lb.

